

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

JOHN BLOTZER, individually and on behalf of  
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

BROCK PIERCE, an individual, and STRATICS  
NETWORK, INC. a foreign corporation,

Defendants.

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff John Blotzer (“Plaintiff Blotzer” or “Blotzer”) brings this Class Action Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial against Defendant Brock Pierce (“Defendant Brock Pierce” or “Brock Pierce”) and Stratics Network, Inc. (“Defendant Stratics” or “Stratics”) to stop the Defendants from violating the Telephone Consumer Protection Act by making pre-recorded calls to consumers’ phone numbers without first obtaining their prior express consent. Plaintiff also seeks injunctive and monetary relief for all persons injured by Defendants’ conduct. Plaintiff for his Complaint, alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his attorneys.

**PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff John Blotzer is a resident of Rochester, New York.
2. Defendant Brock Pierce is a resident of San Juan, Puerto Rico.
3. Defendant Stratics Network, Inc. is a Canadian corporation located in Ontario, Canada.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4. This Court has federal question subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as the action arises under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. §227 (“TCPA”).

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction and venue is proper since Defendant Pierce resides in this District. In addition, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant Stratics since Stratics engaged with or on Brock Pierce’s behalf in this District and does other business with other entities and consumers in this District. In addition, Stratics sends messages to customers in this District.

### **TCPA BACKGROUND**

6. As the Supreme Court recently explained, “Americans passionately disagree about many things. But they are largely united in their disdain for robocalls. The Federal Government receives a staggering number of complaints about robocalls—3.7 million complaints in 2019 alone. The States likewise field a constant barrage of complaints. For nearly 30 years, the people’s representatives in Congress have been fighting back.” *Barr v. Am. Ass’n of Political Consultants*, No. 19-631, 2020 U.S. LEXIS 3544, at \*5 (U.S. July 6, 2020).

7. When Congress enacted the TCPA in 1991, it found that telemarketers called more than 18 million Americans every day. 105 Stat. 2394 at § 2(3).

8. By 2003, due to more powerful autodialing technology, telemarketers were calling 104 million Americans every day. *In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the TCPA of 1991*, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014, ¶¶ 2, 8 (2003).

9. The problems Congress identified when it enacted the TCPA have only grown exponentially in recent years.

10. Industry data shows that the number of robocalls made each month increased from 831 million in September 2015 to 4.7 billion in December 2018—a 466% increase in three years.

11. According to online robocall tracking service “YouMail,” 4.4 billion robocalls were placed in June 2021 alone, at a rate of 148 million calls per day. [www.robocallindex.com](http://www.robocallindex.com) (last visited July 12, 2021).

12. The FCC also has received an increasing number of complaints about unwanted calls, with 150,000 complaints in 2016, 185,000 complaints in 2017, and 232,000 complaints in 2018. FCC, Consumer Complaint Data Center, [www.fcc.gov/consumer-help-center-data](http://www.fcc.gov/consumer-help-center-data).

13. “Robocalls and telemarketing calls are currently the number one source of consumer complaints at the FCC.” Tom Wheeler, *Cutting off Robocalls* (July 22, 2016), statement of FCC chairman.<sup>1</sup>

14. “The FTC receives more complaints about unwanted calls than all other complaints combined.” Staff of the Federal Trade Commission’s Bureau of Consumer Protection, *In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, CG Docket No. 02-278, at 2 (2016).<sup>2</sup>

### **TCPA RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL CALLS**

15. The TCPA specifically prohibits “Political campaign-related autodialed or prerecorded voice calls, including autodialed live calls, autodialed texts, and prerecorded voice messages, are prohibited to cell phones, pagers or other mobile devices *without the called party’s prior express consent*.<sup>3</sup>”<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.fcc.gov/news-events/blog/2016/07/22/cutting-robocalls>

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/advocacy\\_documents/comment-staff-ftc-bureau-consumer-protection-federal-communications-commission-rules-regulations/160616robocallscomment.pdf](https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/advocacy_documents/comment-staff-ftc-bureau-consumer-protection-federal-communications-commission-rules-regulations/160616robocallscomment.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.fcc.gov/rules-political-campaign-calls-and-texts>

16. Additionally, all “campaign-related” prerecorded voice messages, “at the beginning,” “must include certain identification information,” including the “identity of the business, individual, or other entity initiating the call.”<sup>4</sup>

17. These restrictions are necessary because the FCC has found that “During election seasons, consumers will likely experience an increase in calls and texts from political campaign.”<sup>5</sup>

18. In fact, “Every year around Election Day … the Monday before Election Day was the highest day on record for receiving robocalls.”<sup>6</sup>

19. In 2020, because of early voting and the pandemic, the ramp up in political robocalls extended even longer, from August until election day.<sup>7</sup>

### **COMMON ALLEGATIONS**

20. Brock Pierce was a 2020 candidate for President of the United States.<sup>8</sup>

21. Pierce was running as an Independent.<sup>9</sup>

22. In order to promote himself for the election, Brock Pierce placed pre-recorded calls to consumers’ cellular telephone numbers without first obtaining their prior express consent.

23. The pre-recorded messages were recorded by Brock Pierce with his own voice.

24. Pierce recorded different pre-recorded messages for different states.

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<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.wrcbtv.com/story/42706718/political-robocalls-blowing-up-phones-across-the-nation-ahead-of-election-day>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.fayobserver.com/story/news/2020/11/24/robocalls-analysis-nc-got-nations-most-election-day-political-phone-calls-tns-tnsi-vote-spam-calls/6386812002/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.linkedin.com/in/brockpierce/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.brock.vote/agenda>

25. For example, for New York, underscoring his knowledge that he was recording a voice message to be transmitted to consumers' cellular telephones, Pierce (who resides in Puerto Rico) quips "I've had a New York number for nearly 20 [years]."

26. As required by the FCC regulations, at the beginning, all of the prerecorded messages specifically identified "Brock Pierce" as the person initiating the calls.

27. No other person or entity is identified at any other point during the prerecorded messages.

28. Pierce either drafted or had the authority to revise the call scripts and therefore personally controlled the content of the prerecorded calls.

29. In fact, the call scripts specifically referenced Brock Pierce's own personal relationship to each state for which a message was recorded.

30. Pierce also determined or had the authority to determine to whom the calls would be made, at a minimum, by recording messages that identified the different states to which they would be transmitted.

31. Given that Pierce himself recorded the messages, Pierce was or should have been aware that prerecorded voice messages were being transmitted promoting his presidential candidacy.

32. Notwithstanding, Pierce either expressly authorized the calls or, at a minimum, never objected to the making of prerecorded voice calls or repudiated the calls that were obviously for his own personal benefit as a presidential candidate.

33. To the extent the prerecorded messages were sent by Pierce's presidential campaign, in addition to the above, Pierce was heavily involved in the means and manner by which

the campaign promoted his candidacy, and the campaign was otherwise his alter ego and beholden to him.

34. For example, Pierce has stated that he personally controlled the tone of his campaign's public messaging in making clear that "This is a very serious campaign. Our campaign is very serious. ... I refuse to run a negative campaign."

35. Moreover, the campaign was inadequately capitalized and subject to Pierce's control because \$5,928,676.44 of its \$6,345,535.87 in operating expenditure were funded by a loan from Pierce to the campaign, and the campaign's balance sheet presently reflects loan liability against only \$17,538.70 in assets.<sup>10</sup>

36. As Pierce himself explained it, "I spent \$6m, *personally*. This first run was the exploratory mission to understand the mechanics of running a national campaign without the infrastructure of a major existing political party. Let's just say, my basic training is completed, an expensive education and a very risky one."<sup>11</sup>

### **BROCK PIERCE PLACES PRE-RECORDED CALLS TO CONSUMERS**

37. Either directly or indirectly, Brock Pierce collected voters lists to gather phone numbers that he could send out pre-recorded voice messages promoting himself for the election.

38. The voice messages were recorded by Pierce himself, featuring his voice and his message.

39. Pierce personally controlled the content of the prerecorded calls that he himself created, determined to whom the calls should be made, and otherwise authorized the prerecorded calls.

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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.fec.gov/data/candidate/P00016550/>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.thenationalnews.com/business/money/money-me-i-was-a-child-star-in-hollywood-but-now-i-m-a-cryptocurrency-billionaire-1.1242361>

40. Pierce sent out the prerecorded messages to individuals *without first obtaining their prior express consent* to receive prerecorded messages from Pierce.

41. Pierce knowingly and willingly violated the TCPA by sending out prerecorded messages to individuals with whom he had no prior express consent and by personally participating in the TCPA violation.

42. Many consumers have voiced their complaints online about receiving these unsolicited prerecorded messages from Pierce.

- “Robocall from Brock Pierce. How did he get my number?”<sup>12</sup>
- “This is a robocall recording of Brock Pierce for President.

Calling back the number leads to another recording for him. Political robocall is really pathetic and stupid.”<sup>13</sup>

- “Recorded message asking for a vote.”<sup>14</sup>

43. The website RoboKiller.com tracks and lists phone numbers which have called its userbase. Robokiller.com lists that the 845-447-9504 (the same phone number which left a prerecorded voicemail on Plaintiff’s phone) called at least 3,944 other users who use Robokiller.com, of which 12 users reported the call, and one user uploaded the same prerecorded call that Plaintiff received from the same phone number 845-447-9504.

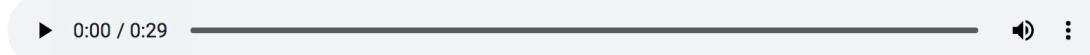
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<sup>12</sup> <https://findwhocallsyou.com/2086448751?CallerInfo#Done>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.everycaller.com/phone-number/1-845-447-9504/>

<sup>14</sup> *Id.*

Listen



Transcription

hi this is Brock Pierce I've lived in New York for years I've had a New York number for nearly 20 and I'm running for president of the United States of America as an independent candidate I've been endorsed by the independence party of New York this country is divided right now divided politically divided economically divided racially we have to solve these problems we have to find our way back to Unity you can learn more at [www.breckwell.com](http://www.breckwell.com)

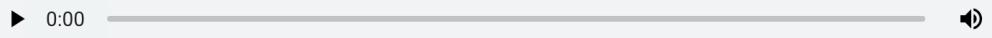
15

44. Pierce made similar prerecorded calls to other consumers in states across the country.

45. For example, other consumers reported on websites like NoMoRobo.com that they received similar prerecorded messages directed to them in their state, a few days before the Plaintiff received his prerecorded call. Below is a copy of a prerecorded call from Pierce directed to individuals in Idaho and another prerecorded call directed to individuals in Utah.

## (208) 644-8751 is a Political Robocall

**LISTEN**



**TRANSCRIPT**

*I I've been to Idaho multiple times on the campaign trail I even brought my daughter and I'm here to let you know that I will defend your constitutional rights your right to life liberty and the pursuit of happiness I'm Brock Pierce and I'm running for president of the United States of America as an independent candidate you can learn more at [www.brockdotvote.com](http://www.brockdotvote.com) remember to vote to vote your conscience a vote for me is a vote for our future God bless.*

**DATE BLOCKED**

October 27, 2020

16

<sup>15</sup> <https://lookup.robokiller.com/p/845-447-9504>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.nomorobo.com/lookup/208-644-8751>

## (385) 218-6198 is a Political Robocall

LISTEN

▶ 0:00



TRANSCRIPT

*I've been to Utah multiple times I wanted to understand the issues that most affect you like investing in education for our children's future investing in infrastructure for our collective future and freeing up federal land and making it available to the state I'm Brock Pierce and I'm running for president of the United States of America as an independent candidate you can learn more at www.brock.vote remember to vote to vote your conscience vote for me is a vote for the future God bless.*

DATE BLOCKED

October 26, 2020

CALL ACTIVITY

Low Last detected 5 days ago

17

46. Each of these prerecorded calls were recorded by Pierce himself to be disseminated to individuals in a similar way without their prior express consent to receive such calls from Pierce.

### PLAINTIFF BLOTZER'S ALLEGATIONS

47. On October 29, 2020, at 2:49pm Plaintiff Blotzer received a call from, or on behalf of Brock Pierce from the phone number 845-447-9504 to his cell phone.

48. The call rang and then went to Blotzer's voicemail.

49. A pre-recorded voice message from Brock Pierce was left on Blotzer's cell phone voicemail stating:

“Hi, This is Brock Pierce. I’ve lived in New York for years. I’ve had a New York number for nearly 20. And I’m running for President of the United States of America as an independent candidate. I’ve been endorsed by the Independence Party of New York. This country is divided right now. Divided politically, divided economically, divided racially. We have to solve these problems; we have to find our way back to unity. You can learn more at [www.brock.vote](http://www.brock.vote). Remember to vote. Remember to vote your conscience. A vote for me is a vote for change. It’s a vote for our future.”

50. Blotzer listened to the voicemail.

<sup>17</sup> <https://nomorobo.com/lookup/385-218-6198>

51. On November 2, 2020 at 8:45pm, Plaintiff Blotzer received another call from, or on behalf of Brock Pierce from the phone number 845-447-9507 to his cell phone.

52. The call rang and then went to Blotzer's voicemail.

53. A pre-recorded voice message from Brock Pierce was left on Blotzer's cell phone voicemail stating:

“My name is Brock Pierce and I’m running for President as an independent candidate and thinker.” Then a different person states through a prerecorded message “An independent can have a vision. A democrat or republican can only see as far as the next election. That is why voting is so important to me. That’s why we serve so that you have the opportunity to vote. Vote your heart. Vote your conscience. There is no wasted vote. If you vote your heart and conscience you haven’t wasted your vote. You have the opportunity to control your government and have a say-so in it. I am Brock Pierce and I approve this message.”

54. Blotzer listened to this voicemail.

55. Plaintiff Blotzer has never provided his cell phone number to Brock Pierce or Brock Pierce’s campaign, let alone providing his express consent to received prerecorded calls from him.

56. The unauthorized telephone calls that Plaintiff Blotzer received from or on behalf of Brock Pierce, as alleged herein, have harmed him in the form of annoyance, nuisance, and invasion of privacy, consumed his phone line, and disturbed the use and enjoyment of his phone, in addition to the wear and tear on the phone’s hardware (including the phone’s battery) and the consumption of memory on the phone itself and his voicemail.

57. Seeking redress for these injuries, Plaintiff Blotzer, on behalf of himself and a Class of similarly situated individuals, bring suit under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.*, which prohibits unsolicited, pre-recorded campaign-related voice message calls to cellular telephone numbers.

#### **PIERCE’S VICARIOUS LIABILITY**

58. For more than twenty years, the FCC has explained that its “rules generally establish that the party on whose behalf a solicitation is made bears ultimate responsibility for any violations.” *In re Rules & Regulations Implementing the TCPA*, CC Docket No. 92-90, Memorandum Opinion and Order, 10 FCC Rcd 12391, 12397 (¶ 13) (1995).

59. In its January 4, 2008 ruling, the FCC likewise held that a company on whose behalf a telephone call is made bears the responsibility for any violations. *Id.* (specifically recognizing “on behalf of” liability in the context of an autodialed or prerecorded message call sent to a consumer by a third party on another entity’s behalf under 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)).

60. In fact, the Federal Communication Commission has instructed that individuals such as Pierce may not avoid liability by outsourcing solicitous calls to third parties, such as their agents:

[A]llowing the seller to avoid potential liability by outsourcing its telemarketing activities to unsupervised third parties would leave consumers in many cases without an effective remedy for telemarketing intrusions. This would particularly be so if the telemarketers were judgment proof, unidentifiable, or located outside the United States, as is often the case. Even where third-party telemarketers are identifiable, solvent, and amenable to judgment limiting liability to the telemarketer that physically places the call would make enforcement in many cases substantially more expensive and less efficient, since consumers (or law enforcement agencies) would be required to sue each marketer separately in order to obtain effective relief. As the FTC noted, because “[s]ellers may have thousands of ‘independent’ marketers, suing one or a few of them is unlikely to make a substantive difference for consumer privacy.”

*May 2013 FCC Ruling*, 28 FCC Rcd at 6588 (¶ 37) (internal citations omitted).

61. On May 9, 2013, the FCC released a Declaratory Ruling holding that a corporation or other entity that contracts out its telephone marketing “may be held vicariously liable under

federal common law principles of agency for violations of either section 227(b) or section 227(c) that are committed by third-party telemarketers.”<sup>18</sup>

62. To the extent the prerecorded calls were made by the campaign associated with Pierce’s presidency, Pierce is liable for its agents’ acts because he controlled the manner and means of its promotion of his presidency by:

- a. Expressly approving the transmission of the prerecorded messages;
- b. Determining the content of the prerecorded messages;
- c. Determining to whom they would be transmitted;
- d. Identifying only himself, and not the campaign, as the person initiating the calls; and
- e. Funding the transmission of the prerecorded messages with a loan to the campaign.

63. Pierce knew (or reasonably should have known) that his campaign was violating the TCPA on his behalf and failed to take effective steps within his power to force it to cease that conduct.

64. Moreover, the May 2013 FCC Ruling states that called parties may obtain “evidence of these kinds of relationships . . . through discovery, if they are not independently privy to such information.” *Id.* at 6592-593 (¶ 46). Evidence of circumstances pointing to apparent authority on behalf of a third party “should be sufficient to place upon the seller the burden of demonstrating that a reasonable consumer would not sensibly assume that the telemarketer was acting as the seller’s authorized agent.” *Id.* at 6593 (¶ 46).

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<sup>18</sup> In re Joint Petition Filed by DISH Network, LLC et al. for Declaratory Ruling Concerning the TCPA Rules, 28 FCC Rcd 6574, 6574 (¶ 1) (2013) (“May 2013 FCC Ruling”).

## **PIERCE'S CONTROL BASED LIABILITY**

65. Under the TCPA, an individual such as Pierce, may be personally liable for the acts alleged in this Complaint pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 217 of the TCPA, which reads, *inter alia*:

[T]he act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any common carrier or user, acting within the scope of his employment, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such carrier or user *as well as of that person*.

*See 47 U.S.C. § 217 (emphasis added).*

66. When considering individual officer liability under the TCPA, other Courts have agreed that a control person involved in the violations at issue may be personally liable under the TCPA. *See, e.g., Jackson Five Star Catering, Inc. v. Beason*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 159985, \*10 (E.D. Mich. Nov. 8, 2013) (“[M]any courts have held that corporate actors can be individually liable for violating the TCPA “where they ‘had direct, personal participation in or personally authorized the conduct found to have violated the statute.’”); *Maryland v. Universal Elections*, 787 F. Supp. 2d 408, 415-16 (D. Md. 2011) (“If an individual acting on behalf of a corporation could avoid individual liability, the TCPA would lose much of its force.”).

67. Pierce personally participated in the actions complained of by:

- a. Expressly approving the transmission of the prerecorded messages;
- b. Determining the content of the prerecorded messages;
- c. Determining to whom they would be transmitted;
- d. Identifying only himself, and not the campaign, as the person initiating the calls; and
- e. Funding the transmission of the prerecorded messages with a loan to the campaign.

## **PIERCE'S ALTER EGO LIABILITY**

68. Under the TCPA, a person such as Pierce can also be liable for the acts of his campaign under an alter ego theory resulting in the piercing of the corporate veil. *See Northrup v. Innovative Health Ins. Partners, LLC*, No. 8:17-cv-1890-T-36JSS, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 60552, at \*7 (M.D. Fla. Apr. 10, 2018) (applying alter-ego theory of liability in TCPA case).

69. The “factors to be considered in veil piercing” include:

- a. “Inadequate capitalization in light of the purposes for which the corporation was organized”;
- b. “Extensive or pervasive control by the shareholder or shareholders”; and
- c. “Intermingling of the corporation's properties or accounts with those of its owner.”

*Velazquez v. P.D.I. Enters.*, 141 F. Supp. 2d 189, 193 (D.P.R. 1999).

70. Here, the campaign was Pierce’s alter ego requiring veil piercing because:

- a. the campaign was improperly capitalized for an entity engaged in unsolicited robocalling or otherwise;
- b. the campaign was controlled by Pierce; and
- c. the campaign’s accounts were intermingled with Pierce’s, resulting in Pierce spending “\$6m, personally.”

71. Piercing the corporate veil is also necessary to promote public policy underlying the TCPA.

72. Specifically, “The TCPA is a remedial statute that was passed to protect consumers from unwanted automated telephone calls. See S. Rep. 102-178, at 5 (1991), reprinted in 1991 U.S.C.C.A.N. 1968, 1972.” *Gager v. Dell Fin. Servs., LLC*, 727 F.3d 265, 271 (3d Cir. 2013).

#### **STRATICS’S ROLE IN SENDING PRERECORDED VOICE CALLS**

73. Defendant Stratics Networks, Inc. is a Canadian corporation also doing business as Stratics Networks.

74. The Stratics Group, Inc. is a separate but related Delaware corporation with its principal address in Tampa, Florida and with a registered address in Montgomery, Alabama.<sup>19</sup>

75. Stratics Networks, Inc. and The Stratics Group, Inc. are interrelated entities that share the same sole director, Joshua Justice, and the same outside legal counsel.

76. Stratics provides telecommunication services including voice broadcasting services.

77. Stratics also powers RallyTree a “Political Voice Broadcasting” service that touts itself as the “Lowest Priced Political Voice Broadcasting on the Market.”<sup>20</sup> <sup>21</sup>

78. Stratics boasts its ability to broadcast prerecorded messages to lists.

79. Defendant Pierce distributed the prerecorded messages through Stratics’ services to consumers, including the Plaintiff.

80. In 2015, in an effort to address abuses by dialers like Stratics, the FCC stated that a person or entity that “initiates” a telephone call under the TCPA may be a person or entity that “take[s] the steps necessary to physically place a telephone call” or that is “so involved in the placing of a specific telephone call as to be deemed to have initiated it.” *In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act 1991*, 30 FCC Rcd. 7961, 7980, ¶30 (2015)

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<sup>19</sup> According to their website as of November 3, 2020 “Stratics Networks operates in both the United States and Canada. We have employees in both the United States and Canada and also maintain offices in both the Toronto area as well as in Tampa.”

<sup>20</sup> If a consumer clicks on the “Political Voice Broadcasting” link in the StraticsNetworks.com header or the footer of their website, the link will direct the user to RallyTree.com who advertises their service as “Political Voice Broadcasting Without the Headaches” and states that this service is powered by Stratics Networks.

<sup>21</sup> All of the social media icons on RallyTree.com/contact-us link to Stratic Networks channels. <https://rallytree.com/contact-us/> last visited on May 4, 2022.

(“2015 FCC Order”). To determine violations of the TCPA in the face of this evolving technology, the FCC explained it will:

“look to the totality of the facts and circumstances surrounding the placing of a particular call to determine: 1) who took the steps necessary to physically place the call; and 2) whether another person or entity was so involved in placing the call as to be deemed to have initiated it, considering the goals and purposes of the TCPA.”

*Id.* (internal citation omitted).<sup>22</sup>

81. In applying the second part of that test to determine whether an entity “initiated” the call, the FCC considers (i) the extent to which the entity “willfully enables fraudulent spoofing of telephone numbers” or “assists telemarketers in blocking Caller ID” by offering that functionality to clients and (ii) whether the entity “knowingly allowed [their] client(s) to use that platform for unlawful purposes.” *Id.*

82. Stratics allowed pre-recorded voice messages to be sent to consumers’ cell phones through its system for the benefit of Brock Pierce. Stratics knew or should have known that these prerecorded calls were being sent to consumers’ cell phones without consent, and yet send them out to consumers anyway and received a financial benefit for sending these prerecorded calls out.

83. Stratics aided Brock Pierce in setting up political voice broadcast campaigns to send prerecorded voicemails to consumers, knowing that he did not have prior express consent to send out these voice broadcasts to consumers all over the country.

84. In addition, Stratics allowed Pierce to send out these prerecorded messages to cell phones in violation of the TCPA even though Stratics has the ability to segment out any uploaded

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<sup>22</sup> According to the FCC, Congress’s goal and purpose in enacting the TCPA was “to protect consumers from the nuisance, invasion of privacy, cost, and inconvenience that auto-dialed and prerecorded calls generate . . . regardless of content or the initiator of the call.” 2015 FCC Order, at 7978 ¶ 29 (emphasis added).

telephone list and to suppress any cell phone numbers *before* a prerecord calling campaign is sent out.

85. Stratics knows that its customers rarely, if ever, obtain consent prior to sending out prerecorded political phone calls.

86. In fact, the FTC initiated an action and is investigating Defendant Stratics “for assisting and facilitating TSR [Telemarketing Sales Rule] violations” with other companies.<sup>23</sup>

87. The purpose of that action is to determine whether Stratics “has initiated, caused the initiation of, or assisted the initiation of outbound telephone calls that delivered prerecorded messages...in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 45 and the Telemarketing Sales Rule, 16 C.F.R. Part 310 and whether Commission action to obtain monetary relief would be in the public interest.”<sup>24</sup>

88. Defendant Stratics knew or willfully ignored its clients using its systems to violate the TCPA by sending out prerecorded calls to cell phone without first obtaining express consent.

## CLASS ALLEGATIONS

89. Plaintiff Blotzer brings this action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) and seek certification of the following Class:

**Pre-recorded No Consent Class:** All persons in the United States who from four years prior to the filing of this action through class certification (1) Defendants (or an agent acting on behalf of Defendants) called (2) on their cellular telephone number or other telephone number for which they were charged for the call (3) using a pre-recorded voice message, and (4) for whom the Defendants claim (a) they obtained prior express consent in the same manner as Defendants claim they supposedly obtained prior express consent to call Plaintiff, or (b) they did not obtain prior express consent.

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<sup>23</sup> Petition of the Federal Trade Commission for an Order Enforcing Civil Investigation Demands date June 15, 2021 Case No. 21-cv-61250.

<sup>24</sup> Document 1-17 Case 21-cv-61250-RS

90. The following individuals are excluded from the Class: (1) any Judge or Magistrate presiding over this action and members of their families; (2) Defendants, their subsidiaries, parents, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which either Defendants or its parents have a controlling interest and their current or former employees, officers and directors; (3) Plaintiff's attorneys; (4) persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the Class; (5) the legal representatives, successors or assigns of any such excluded persons; and (6) persons whose claims against Defendant have been fully and finally adjudicated and/or released. Plaintiff anticipate the need to amend the Class definitions following appropriate discovery.

91. **Numerosity and Typicality:** On information and belief, there are hundreds, if not thousands of members of the Class such that joinder of all members is impracticable and the Plaintiff is a member of the Class.

92. **Commonality and Predominance:** There are many questions of law and fact common to the claims of the Plaintiff and the Class, and those questions predominate over any questions that may affect individual members of the Class. Common questions for the Class include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- a. whether Defendants or their agents placed pre-recorded voice message calls to Plaintiff and members of the Pre-recorded Class without first obtaining prior express consent to make prerecorded calls to members of the Class;
- b. whether Defendants' conduct constitutes a violation of the TCPA; and
- c. whether members of the Class are entitled to treble damages based on the knowing and willfulness of Defendants' conduct.

93. **Adequate Representation:** Plaintiff Blotzer will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class, and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class actions. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to those of the Class, and Defendants have no defenses unique to Plaintiff. Plaintiff and his counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the members of the Class, and have the financial resources to do so. Neither Plaintiff nor his counsel have any interest adverse to the Class.

94. **Appropriateness:** This class action is also appropriate for certification because Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class and as a whole, thereby requiring the Court's imposition of uniform relief to ensure compatible standards of conduct toward the members of the Class and making final class-wide injunctive relief appropriate. Defendants' business practices apply to and affect the members of the Class uniformly, and Plaintiff's challenge of those practices hinges on Defendant's conduct with respect to the Class as wholes, not on facts or law applicable only to Plaintiff Blotzer. Additionally, the damages suffered by individual members of the Class will likely be small relative to the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex litigation necessitated by Defendants' actions. Thus, it would be virtually impossible for the members of the Class to obtain effective relief from Defendants' misconduct on an individual basis. A class action provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Telephone Consumer Protection Act**  
**(Violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227)**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff Blotzer and the Pre-recorded No Consent Class)**

95. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the prior paragraphs of this Complaint and incorporates them by reference herein.

96. Defendant Pierce, his agent, and/or his alter ego along with Defendant Stratics transmitted unwanted telephone calls to Plaintiff Blotzer and the other members of the Pre-recorded No Consent Class using a pre-recorded voice message.

97. These pre-recorded voice calls were made *en masse* without the prior express written consent of the Plaintiff and the other members of the Pre-recorded No Consent Class.

98. Defendants have, therefore, violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii). As a result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff Blotzer and the other members of the Pre-recorded No Consent Class are each entitled to a minimum of \$500 in damages, and up to \$1,500 in damages, for each violation.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff Blotzer individually and on behalf of the Class, prays for the following relief:

- a. An order certifying this case as a class action on behalf of the Class as defined above; appointing Plaintiff Blotzer as the representatives of the Class; and appointing their attorneys as Class Counsel;
- b. An award of actual and/or statutory damages and costs;
- c. An order declaring that Defendants' actions, as set out above, violate the TCPA;
- d. An injunction requiring Defendants to cease all unsolicited calling activity, and to otherwise protect the interests of the Class; and
- e. Such further and other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

#### **JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff Blotzer requests a jury trial.

Respectfully Submitted,

JOHN BLOTZER, individually and on behalf of all  
others similarly situated individuals

DATED this 13th day of June, 2022.

/s/ Jairo Mellado-Villarreal  
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/s/ Héctor Orejuela-Dávila  
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*Attorneys for Plaintiff and the putative Class*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that pursuant to L.Cv.R. 5.1(b) (2), I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to the parties of record.

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 12<sup>th</sup> day of July 2021.

*/s/ Jairo Mellado-Villarreal*  
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